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RANDOM REFERENCES

Advertisers must have their copy ready for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear in order to insure publication.

Hall Estate—In the matter of the estate of William H. Hall, deceased, an order has been issued in the district court admitting the will to probate and appointing William E. and Amos E. Hall to act as executors.

Grand Ball—Third Ward, tonight. Crawford's orchestra; refreshments.

Siderfin Estate—In the estate of Herbert E. Siderfin, deceased, a decree providing for settlement of final account has been issued from the district court. The decree also provides for distribution of the property.

At Once—Good, clean, soft rags at the Standard Office. Highest prices paid.

Asks for Divorce—Edith Huempfer has commenced divorce proceedings in the district court against J. Huempfer, charging adultery and failure to provide. The petition relates that the parties were married at Laramie, Wyoming, November 27, 1901, and that the defendant has been guilty of misconduct with a woman residing in Laramie. It is also averred that the defendant has failed for some time past to provide the necessities of life. The plaintiff asks the care and custody of two minor children and for general relief.

Returns Home—Martin Cullen has returned from a trip to the coast and will remain during a part of the winter.

A Shave at Rollow's Barber Shop is better than Rowe Fell. 370 24th St. 11-5-3t

College Yells—Employees and travelers at the depot this morning heard some genuine college yells when the University of Colorado football team and rooters arrived from Boulder in

R. B. PORTER TELLS OF HIS TALK WITH SMITH ON THURSDAY NIGHT

Man Accused of Being One of the Blackhanders Offered to Lead the Officers to the Trail of the Dynamiters, Explaining How He Would Make It Possible to Trap the Men—Postoffice Inspector McGee Is Cross-Examined as a Writing Expert.

R. B. Porter was the most important witness today in the Blackhand letter hearing now on before Judge S. T. Corn. He repeated the conversation he had with Myron A. Smith on Thursday night, November 2, when Smith proposed to put the officers on the trail of the bandits if a \$500 reward was offered.

When the hearing in the alleged blackhand case was resumed in the federal court this morning, the room was pretty well filled with spectators but before the noon adjournment most of the crowd had dispersed, due to the uninteresting examination of Postoffice Inspector J. A. McGee regarding the comparative test made of the handwriting of the defendant in the alleged blackhand letters.

The entire forenoon was taken up in the cross-examination of McGee, his testimony in chief having been given yesterday afternoon, and the cross-examination deferred until this morning to give Attorney Chee an opportunity to more carefully examine the exhibits of handwriting that were introduced at the beginning of the hearing. The examination of the Inspector was not concluded at the noon hour adjournment.

While Mr. McGee today admitted that some of the words and letters in the writing found in the letters addressed to the Eccles people, Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Dee were somewhat dissimilar to those in the defendant's known writings, they were in the main identical. In qualifying as to his understanding of handwriting, the witness stated that he had spent about seven years as a postoffice inspector, in Utah and Missouri, during which time he had passed on from 400 to 500 obscene letters that had passed through the mails and that he had also read text books on handwriting characteristics. He had also listened to the testimony of many handwriting experts.

Mr. McGee testified that his attention was called to the blackmailing attempts in Ogden in April of this year when he was given the letter addressed to Mrs. Bristol. At a later time he was given the letter addressed to Mrs. Thomas D. Dee and finally the Eccles letters. He had made a careful inspection of the letters and became thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics of the handwriting. In judging handwriting as to its characteristics, Mr. McGee said he took into consideration the general appearance of the writing, the height, width, shape and angles of the letters and words, the strength of the lines, the peculiarity in the crossing of the t's, ending of final letters, the stroke of the pen and other points which tend to guide in determining authorship. He also stated that he sometimes used magnifying glasses to get a better view of letters and words and study their shape and general characteristics.

The witness, in answer to Attorney Chee, said he thought a person writing with a labored hand could maintain false characteristics for a considerable length of time, even long enough to write a number of pages, but that it would not be so easily maintained as if he were writing with an easier movement. He did not know that he could tell positively the difference between the writing by the finger movement and the muscular or arm movement. He believed, though, that writing by the finger movement would be smaller than that in the arm movement.

The attorney for the defendant had the witness make a careful examination of the r's, the figure 8 and the k's found in the blackhand letters and those in the exhibits written by the defendant, to tell whether they were the same in form or not. Mr. McGee stated that there was a dissimilarity in the letters in that some of the r's and k's were in what appeared a broken hand in the blackhand letters and a rounded hand in the others. He thought the discrepancy was due, however, to the fact that in the latter the writing was done with a "labored" hand while the other was written with a natural hand. The r's in the one were upright and straight while in the other they were more rounded and flowing. The figure 8 in some instances seemed to be reversed but the general outline showed to the witness that they were made by the same hand.

On redirect examination, the witness stated that a marked characteristic in the r's, k's and b's was that in almost every instance there was a loop to the upper stroke. He also stated that he had heard experts on handwriting say that one trying to

disguise his writing invariably used some particular figure or letter in the making of which irregularly might mislead inspectors.

The only members of the Eccles family at the hearing this morning were David C. and L. R. Eccles. R. E. Bristol was present. The only officer of the city in court was Chief of Police W. L. Norton, who will be called as a witness.

Due to the absence of Deputy United States Marshall Riley, Deputy Sheriff J. L. Hobson had charge of the prisoner and walked with him to the court room from the county jail. The defendant was unmanacled before he entered the court room. Mrs. Smith appeared in the court soon after her husband did, showing no sign of emotion when she shook hands with him. Before the beginning of the hearing, Mr. and Mrs. Smith talked and laughed over something best known to themselves, as they talked in a whisper. Mrs. Smith handed her husband a letter which he read casually and handed it back to her with a smile.

There were more people at the hearing this afternoon than this morning and the proceedings were of greater interest, as R. B. Porter was recalled to the witness stand and related the story of how Smith came to him in the First National bank building and inquired whether a reward would be given for the capture of the blackmailers. He also related the appointments made with the defendant and the drive he made Saturday evening with Mrs. Smith in search of another man who would likely become interested in the capture of the men, if there was any money in it.

Mr. Porter said that on Thursday of last week he was accosted by Smith who told him that he desired to see him. He called Mr. Porter's attention to the fact that he knew him and asked whether he remembered the acquaintance. In response to which Mr. Porter told him that he did. The witness said he remembered Smith as he had employed him at one time and that he also knew him when he was railroaded.

The witness told Smith to come with him to the office and he would talk with him. Smith did so and the two went to Porter's office at about 3:30 in the afternoon. Smith was standing in the lobby of the bank building when he spoke to Porter.

"When we reached the office," said Mr. Porter, "Smith asked me whether a reward would be given for the capture of the blackmailers, to which I replied that I did not know, as the matter was not bothering me any more for the fellows had left us alone for a while and I did not care to mix up in it now. I told him, however, that I would take it up with the governor and see what could be done. I asked him how he could get the blackmailers and he said that it would be easy to catch them if a person knew where they started from and where they were going, the inference being that he knew the men and what they were doing. He talked with me quite a little while, the conversation being back to the time he worked for me on the railroad."

"He told me at that time that he expected something would be pulled off in a few days. I made an appointment to meet him in my office the following day, Friday. I remained in the office nearly all day Friday but Smith did not come. I then arranged with former Sheriff Gilbert Belnap to go with me to Smith's home and have a talk with him Saturday afternoon. We went to the home where we met both Smith and his wife. I asked Smith why he did not fill his appointment Friday and he said it was because he could not get in touch with a man he called Morley who was coming with him. I suggested that we go to Morley's place and get him. This was agreed on and both Mr. and Mrs. Smith prepared to go with me. I told them that I had only my single seated machine and could not take more. Mrs. Smith got into the machine and we went in search of the man, but did not find him."

"I then made arrangements to meet him at the office Sunday evening and he filled that appointment, Morley coming with him. Mr. Belnap was at the meeting. In the course of the conversation, in which Smith said he thought the blackmailers could be captured if a reward was offered, Mr. Belnap engaged him in conversation as to whether he thought the blackmailers' handwriting could be so changed that it would not be recognized or whether any man's writing could be disguised

to that extent. Smith said he thought it could.

"Mr. Belnap suggested to Smith that he write something as a matter of trial to which Smith consented. Mr. Belnap asked me to get some paper and pencil for Mr. Smith which I did. I brought this piece of scratch pad and Smith used it. At Mr. Belnap's suggestion, Smith wrote the words, 'Ogden City, Utah,' and other words, first in a small hand and then in a large hand. Smith also voluntarily wrote, 'The police force is a joke.' He wrote willingly and remained with us about an hour, during which time we again talked of the past and regarding different things."

Mr. Porter stated on cross-examination, in answer to a question put by the attorney for the defendant as to whether he was watching Smith, that he had had his eye on him for some time and that he had seen him loitering around the bank corner, evidently having nothing else to do. He said he had seen him standing near the curb and in the bank entrance. He said that he had taken pains to watch Smith.

In various conversations with Smith, Mr. Porter said that he talked of the Culver episode and the affair that occurred near Glenwood Park when the blackhanders secured money from Mrs. Dee and Mrs. Bristol, telling Mr. Porter of the inefficiency of the police department and the sheriff's office. He explained that the officers had a chance to get the Culver robbers, as the posse followed only a few minutes behind Mr. Culver when he drove out to the house and gave up the money. He also called attention as to how the officers failed in capturing the men who got the money from the officers selected to make the trip to the canyon road with a white horse and a red buggy. The witness said, however, that Smith did not tell him how he knew so much about the affairs.

Attorney Chee objected to the testimony given by Mr. Porter on the grounds that it was purely collateral and could throw no light on the subject of using the mails to defraud.

Judge Corn overruled the objection. James Pierce, chauffeur for David Eccles, testified that on Saturday night, October 25, he had seen two men, whom he recognized as Smith and Libbey in Orchard avenue, near the Eccles' home, after he had put up the car late at night. He said the men were dressed in light overcoats, slouch caps and wore handkerchiefs around their necks. He said their actions and dress and appearance at that place at that time of the night aroused his suspicions so he telephoned to the Eccles' residence at Twenty-sixth street and Jefferson avenue when he reached town.

When asked why he did not notify the police, he said there was a policeman at the house. Porter said he had seen Smith watch the automobile.

Gilbert Belnap, the next witness, said that he began to watch Smith several days ago. Belnap said he took office with R. B. Porter after he was hired as a detective. He related one instance, after the return of David C. Eccles from Oregon, when Smith had followed the car from Twenty-fifth street to the center of the block between Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-fifth street and back again to the First National bank, only to walk hurriedly away when David Eccles returned to the machine from the bank.

Belnap related the incidents in Porter's office Saturday night. He said Smith began by giving his railroad detective experiences and ended by criticizing the methods of the police. Belnap said Smith told how the police should have handled the Culver affair and others. Belnap said that Smith told him how to handle dynamite.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The testimony of A. P. Bigelow, cashier of the Ogden State bank was the feature of the preliminary hearing of Smith yesterday. Bigelow declared that in his opinion the samples of writing, known to have been written by Smith and the letter which he wrote to David C. Eccles were by the same hand.

"How certain are you in your own opinion that these letters were written by the same person?" asked Commissioner Corn of the witness.

"The comparison of the address on the Bristol letter with the same address written on the sheet upon which the letter was written, said the witness. "There is a period after the word 'Ralph' on the envelope and the paper bearing the Smith specimen. That is not the proper punctuation. Also the general flow of the writing and the size is similar in both cases. In the body of the letters a good many of the same words appear in each of them and these words are similar throughout. In the ending, beginning and separating of many of the words, the handwriting is similar in all the letters. These are striking similarities, which distinguish characteristics in handwriting. The 'O' in 'to' and in other similar small words is nowhere joined at the top to any of the letters. The small letter 'j' is the same."

"An astonishing similarity is found in the letter 'h' which is never looped at the top and is always short. The small 't' at the end of words is straight up and down and is without a finishing loop. It stops short in every instance."

At the conclusion of the banker's direct testimony, Attorney Chee offered eight slips of paper to the witness, stating that four of the slips bore handwriting of Smith and four were written by his assistant, A. C. Gordon. He asked the witness to tell which were written by Smith and which were written by Gordon.

Attorney Booth objected on the grounds that the writing was not done in the presence of attorneys for both sides. The prosecution agreed to permit the defense to test the witness providing that the prosecution could see the specimens written.

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TRUE TO LIFE IN VOICE AND ACTION.
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That Sing, Talk and Play
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letter was secured from Mrs. Smith. According to Smith the letter was written with the paper upon his knee. It was in pencil. This letter was given to the two witnesses for comparison with the others.

Before Bigelow testified, R. B. Porter was called and he testified that the writing upon a yellow pad was secured from Smith in his office Sunday night, November 5.

When Mr. Bigelow took the stand, the defense had just agreed to waive the cross examination of McGee until today. Bigelow stated that he had been a banker for 24 years and frequently had passed upon handwriting and signatures. He said that he had never cashed a forged check himself, although the bank had. All of the seven letters and specimens of Smith's handwriting were shown to him and he examined them carefully, for the third time, he said.

"It is my opinion that they were all written by the same person," said the banker. He was pressed for the evidence that led to his conclusion.

"The capitals, 'R', 'E', 'B', on the letter sent to Bristol are identical with the same letters in the signature written by Smith," said the witness. "There is a period after the word 'Ralph' on the envelope and the paper bearing the Smith specimen. That is not the proper punctuation. Also the general flow of the writing and the size is similar in both cases. In the body of the letters a good many of the same words appear in each of them and these words are similar throughout. In the ending, beginning and separating of many of the words, the handwriting is similar in all the letters. These are striking similarities, which distinguish characteristics in handwriting. The 'O' in 'to' and in other similar small words is nowhere joined at the top to any of the letters. The small letter 'j' is the same."

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Commissioner Corn sustained the objection. The witness was not tested.

In the cross examination, Bigelow admitted that there were dissimilar letters in the handwriting submitted to him. However, he maintained that on the whole the two were alike.

It was 6 o'clock when the recess until today was taken.

Although examples of the handwriting of Myron A. Smith, the man charged with sending threatening letters through the mail, may be had from the general office of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, no efforts have been made to get those specimens.

Smith was employed five years ago on the Southern Pacific as a conductor and his personal record in his own writing is in the general office. As he has not been employed since then, his train reports are not in the local office, having been destroyed with other old records.

A rumor was circulated today to the effect that Albert or Heber Scowcroft had received a blackhand letter, but those gentlemen denied there was any truth in the report.

Special Agent Called.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Cleveland S. Moffitt, special agent of the department of labor, left today by direction of Acting Secretary Post, for Indianapolis, to bring about arbitration of the street car strike there. Ethelbert Stewart, another representative of the department, already is there.

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW
For the last time at the Globe, "The Last Days of Pompeii," comes early; open from 12 noon till 11 p. m., continuous.

LITTLE TALKS ON BABYLOGY
(Continued from Page Four)
local culture can be misapplied. The next talk will answer this question: "What should you know about your baby?" — Copyright, 1913, by the Woman's Home Companion.

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OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF TABLE LINENS WAS NEVER BIGGER NOR BETTER THAN THIS SEASON
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